# ron County Register

BY ELI D. AKE. TRONTON. - - MISSOURL

## CURRENT TOPICS.

The News in Brief.

MEETINGS are being organized in France and agitating against the additional con

In some parts of Canada the temperature dropped to forty degrees below zero

JOHN B. HOFFMAN was hanged at Cincinnati, O., on the 16th, for the murder of his two sons in 1882.

INVESTIGATION shows the effects of the London Bridge explosion to be much worse than at first reported.

THE visible supply of wheat on the 16th was 46,175,000 bushels; corn, 3,897,000 bushels; oats, 2,755,000 bushels.

FROM official sources it is estimated that the coal output this year will be about 1, 500,000 tons short of last year.

THE nomination of Hon. Hugh McCulloch as Secretary of the Treasury was confirmed by the Senate on the 18th.

THE House sub-committee on Pensions has agreed to report an appropriation of \$60,000,000 for the next fiscal year.

THE London municipal authorities have offered £5,000 reward for the discovery of the authors of the bridge explosion. THE weight of the Washington monu

ment is 811,220 tons, and the cost \$1,187,710, of which Congress appropriated \$887,710. THERE were 395 failures in the United

19th, as compared with 348 the preceding | pended. week. STANLEY has written another interesting letter, in reference to what the Berlin Conference should do concerning the Congo

THE thermometer registered 30 degrees below zero at Fargo. Dak., on the 18th, 20 degrees at St. Paul, 15 at Omaha and 12 at Chicago.

THE Connellsville Coke Syndicate has decided to shut down an additional ten per cent. in operation.

H. D. LYMAN, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, will resign his office in a short time to accept a position with the telephone company at Washington.

THE Western Wholesale Marble Dealers Association began a convention at St. Louis, Mo., on the 19th. Officers were elected and prices for the ensuing year decided

THE Tobacco Leaf, of New York, represents that the cigar manufacturers and leaf dealers of the United States are almost a unit in opposing the Spanish treaty.

has decided to report adversely on the joint resolution providing for the improvement of Indians by giving them the rights of citizenship.

THE North German Gazette intimates that Bismarck has decided to rest from public duties. The Chancellor wants to recuperate his health to down the obstructionists when the real tilt begins.

THE Pall Mall Gazette prints a statement to the effect that it has positive information that Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will be the successor of James Russell Lowell as American Minister to the court of St.

ADVICES from Melbourne are to the effect that the German flag has been hoisted over the islands of New Britain and New Ireland, the Admiralty Islands and portions of the north coast of New Guinea.

Ever since the election of Cleveland Dunk Groves, a prosperous farmer of Rush County, Ind., has had an insane idea that the country would go to ruin and he would lose his property. He hanged himself on

THE will of the late Reuben R. Springer, of Cincinnati, O., was probated on the lath. He makes large bequests to public and private institutions and to relatives and The estate is estimated at \$3,000,000.

AT a meeting of the officials of Iowa railroads on the loth the proposition to reduce freight rates was rejected. A proposal to call an extra session of the Iowa Legislature to take action on this question does not meet with much approval. REV. ROBERT JONES, pastor of a Baptist

church at Ithaca, N. Y., was arrested on the 1sth and taken to Auburn on a charge of ille, al voting at the recent election. The town is in a ferment in consequence. It is claimed that he is not a naturalized citizen.

THE delegates to the Congo Conference are awaiting orders from their respective governments concerning the American project to neutralize tae Congo territory. All delegates actively or tacitly support the American proposition, except Portugal

THE Catholic Male Orphan Asylum in Brooklyn, N. Y., burned on the 18th. It is feared that several of the smaller boys perished. One of the Sisters was fataily injured, and a fireman and one boy were badly hurs. The buildings and grounds occupied an entire block.

A COMMOTION was created at the Treasury Department on the 18th by the discovery that twenty-four sheets of fibre paper used in printing internal revenue stamps, had been lost in the transfer of a large quantity from one room to another. The missing sheets were recovered, however, after a short search.

In the presence of the Cabinet, diplomats, Judges, Congressmen and other distinguished citizens of this and other countries, President Arthur opened the New Orleans Exposition by electricity from the White House, on the 16th. The ceremonies at both Washington and New Orleans

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERIDAN having been selected as Marshal of the day for the ceremonies attending the dedication of the Washington Monument, has issued a general order announcing as his chief of staff Brevet Brigadier-General Albert Ordway, and as special aide-de-camp Colonel Wm. J. Volkmar, U. S. A., and Mr. Linden

THE Comptroller of the Currency, who is ex-officio commissioner of the Freedman's Saving Trust Company, has made his annual report to Congress of the affairs of that Company. The total payments made to depositors since the failure of the institution, \$1,715,444, or 62 per cent. of the total deposits. The Comptroller recommends Congress to make provision for the payment of 38 per cent. of the balance due the depositors, which is estimated at \$950,000.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL

THE Postmaster-General has made an New Orleans during the Exposition.

SENATOR SHERMAN on the 16th introduced a bill to pay \$703 to each non-com-missioned officer and private of the Greely expedition, or their representatives, this sum to be in lieu of commutations of fuel and quarters and extra duty pay.

THE Freeman's Journal of Dublin says

that no party suffers so much by the attempted dynamite ontrages as the Parnell-THE Blaine libel suit against the Indianapolis Sentinel has been dismissed under instructions from Mr. Blaine, the principal

ground for this action being that he could not get justice in Indiana. THE tanners' annual conference began t Cincinnati, O., on the 17th.

CALIFORNIA is enjoying the long-needed ainy season. EIGHTEEN inches of snow fell at Baysrille, Ont., and vicinity, on the 17th.

A HEAVY earthquake shock was felt at Laconia, N. H., on the 17th. W. B. WARREN, an old and wealthy citizen of Terre Haute, Ind., dropped dead on

THE programme for the Washington nonument dedication is an elaborate one. MACHINERY molders of Pittsburgh, Pa., will not accept the proposed reduction in

GOVERNMENT property in London, England, is being heavily guarded against dynamiters. Ir was decided at Philadelphia on the

17th to send the old Liberty Bell to the New Orleans Exposition. Rev, T. B. MILLER, Bishop of Niagara, died at Hamilton, Ont., on the 17th from

blood poisoning, the effect of an accidental THE iron mine-owners of the Lake Superior region are opposed to the ratifica-

tion of the Spanish treaty. A TERRIBLE snow storm was raging in in the Willamette Valley of Oregon, on States and Canada for the week ended the the 17th, and railroad traffic was sus-

THE President of Mexico has appointed a committee to report the best means for the conversion of the National debt. JAMES T. HARROHAN, General Manager

of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, has tendered his resignation. WAR clouds hang over South America. Brazil is equipping her navy, and the Argentines are ready to fight when Dom

Pedro gives the word. THE farmers' convention of Connecticut. on the 17th, passed congratulatory resoluper.cent. of the ovens, leaving but forty | tions respecting the New Orleans Exposi-

> THE Western Associated Press met at Detroit, Mich., on the 17th and re-elected officers, Mr. Medill of the Chicago Tribune being chosen President.

EDITOR KIRK of the Birmingham (Eng.) Dart was assaulted on the 17th by roughs, because of an editorial criticism of Chamberlain, President of the Board of A METHODIST minister is said to have ar-

ranged for an interview with Abe Buzzard, the Pennsylvania bandit, and will try to convert him. THE special Congressional committee appointed to investigate the alleged miscon-

duct of Marshal Wright, of Cincinnati, on the 17th. THE flies in the Metropolitan Operahouse, New York, caught fire the night of the 27th, but the flames were extinguished

before any great damage was done. The audience knew nothing of the occurrence. In the Anarchist trial at Leipsic, Reinsdorf confessed that he was in the plot to take the Emperor's life. He said there was no good in being sentimental, and he had simply done his duty as an Anarchist.

sinated the Emperor. . THE trial of Sullivan and Greenfield. charged with engaging in a prize fight in New York, resulted in a verdict of not THE widow of the late General W. H.

If he had not been ill he would have assas-

Markle committed suicide at Greensburg, Pa., on the 18th. THE Sheriff of Athens County, O., on the 18th asked the Governor for troops, but

his Excellency declined. FIFTEEN Cuban insurgents recently captured were condemned to be shot at Havana.

FERD WARD's fine library was sold at auction in New York, on the 18th, the books bringing good prices. CHAS. BRADLAUGH has been granted a new trial by the English Court of Ap-

peals. ROBT. B. MUNN, one of the bondsmen for the Laduer Bros., Philadelphia, the bankers who recently failed, has disappeared. REV. H. COLELAZER, an aged Methodist minister and one of the founders of the

Michigan University, died at Philadelphia, Pa., on the 18th. killed himself, was buried in the same grave with his victim.

English crown officials are guarded by police on account of the dynamiters. THE Bishop of Meath has been elected Archbishop of Dublin, vice Archbishop Trench, resigned.

A MASKED man went to the house of a farmer named Harrington, near Geneva, O., the night of the 17th, and because he refused to give up money, he murdered him and dangerously wounded his wife. The murderer is known.

THE Treasury Department on the 18th purchased 325,000 ounces of silver for delivery at the Philadelphia and New Orleans mints. THE President has approved the joint

resolution relating to the ceremonies incident to the Washington Monument celebration. A FAST line train on the Pennsylvania Railway was wrecked near Christiana,

Pa., on the 18th, and the passengers badly shaken up, but none were seriously in Seven thousand barrels of oil were destroyed by fire at Phillips City, Pa., on

JOHN C. BENNETT, supposed to be of Toronto, Ont., tried to commit suicide in St. Louis, Mo., on the 19th by taking morphine. He was sent to the hospital.

A CONDEMNED murderer at Marshall. Tex., on the 19th, passed his hat around the court-room for the benefit of his wife and six children. VIENNA was excited on the 19th over a large defalcation. Janner, an absconding

bank director, is reported as having shot himself. THE steamer Oxenholme was reported disabled at Queenstown on the 19th, and lying on her beam ends. There was quite

loss of cattle on board. THE Denver, New Orleans & Missouri Pacific Road has been incorporated. It will connect with the Missouri Pacific in Kansas, and the Denver & New Orleans east

of Trinidad, Col. THREE America ence, France, on the 19th, having several boxes of dynamite in their possession. J. HENRY HOBART, once a noted civil engineer, and belonging to a highly con-

nected Pennsylvania family, was frozen to death in Omaha, Neb., on the 19th. THREE Italians at Canton, O., on the 19th built a fire in a charcoal peanut roaster in the room in which they slept. The gas generated, killed one of them, and the others were almost suffocated when found. XLVIIITH CONGRESS.

In the Senate on the 15th the bill pro reported favorably. Mr. Logan presented numerous petitions from tobacco and cigar manufacturers and labor organizations protesting against the ratification of the Spanish treaty. The Dakota bill being taken up, Mr. Garland offered a substitute for the bill of the Committee on Territories. committee on Territories. Discussion t short in order that Mr. Hill might s the Senate on the silver question address the Senate on the silver question. He strenuously opposed the proposed suspension of the coinage of the silver dollar. Mr. Sherman replied, taking directly opposite views...... In the House the Speaker laid before that body a communication from the Postmaster-General asking appropriations for the postal-car service. Mr. Wilkins, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution setting aside January 16th for the consideration of the McPherson and Dingley bills in reference to National banks. The motion was agreed to. A motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill prohibiting the issue of treasury notes of less denomination than \$5, and providing for the issue of \$1, \$2 and \$5 silver certificates, was lost.

In the Senate on the 16th Mr. Cockreli

In the Senate on the 16th Mr. Cockrell reported adversely the petition of an Iowa G. A. R. Post asking that the surplus in the Treasury be paid to soldiers and sailors of the late war to make good to them the amount lost by the depreciation of the money in which they were paid. Discussion of the silver question was resumed, Mr. Beck (of Kentucky) and Mr. Sherman (of Ohio) being the speakers. The Dakota bill was next taken up. Mr. Garland's tubalitate to admit the question of division kota bill was next taken up. Mr. Garland's substitute to admit the question of division and admission to the people for the Territory was lost by a strict party vote—yeas, 27; nays, 31. The committee bill for admission was passed by a vote of 34 to 28.....In the House a bill was passed in reference to forwarding mail matter of the second, third and fourth classes, on which postage has once been paid in full. A resolution was passed providing for a holiday recess from December 20th to January 5th. The inter-State commerce bill was taken up, and a vote being reached to January 5th. The inter-State commerce bill was taken up, and a vote being reached on substituting the Reagan bill for the first seven sections of the committee bill, it was agreed to, yeas, 143; nays, 97. The sections of the committee bill for the appointment of a commission were stricken out. The Reagan bill, being read by sections, a number of amendments were read, but without further action the House adjourned.

In the Senate on the 17th a report was ead in reference to the survey of the Nicaraguan Canal. Mr. Dawes offered a esolution to inquire into the leasing of the Crow Indian reservation to cattle grazers. Remonstrances against the ration of the Spanish treaty were read. Among the new bills offered was one by Mr. Van Wyck to fix telegraphic and ireight charges west of the Missouri River so that they will not exceed charges east of said river to the sea-board. The east of said river to the sea-board. The naval appropriation bill was passed sub-stantially in the shape in which the commit' tee presented it....In the House, the inter-state commerce bill was the principal ques-tion discussed. The motion to reconsider Mr. O'Hara's civil rights amendment was tabled Mr. Crisp offered an amendment forbidding railroads furnishing separate accommoda-tions for white and colored persons. A ong debate ensue . Mr. Breckenridge of ered a substitute providing that nothing in he act should be construed to deny the railroads the right to furnish separate accommodations for passengers, as they may deem best for public safety or comfort; and this was adopted. Another amendment was adopted adding to Mr. Breckenridge's amendment the words "provided that no discrimination is made on account of race or color." A clause was adopted making a uniform passenger rate of three cents per mile.

In the Senate on the 18th Mr. Hoar presented memorials from the Woman's Suffrage Association of Pennsylvania protesting against the admission of Dakota on account of the constitution having been made by men alone. Mr. Vest submitted a joint resolution in reference to the Nicaragua surveying expedition, and prohibiting them from going out without the sanction of Congress. The inter-State commerce bill as reported from the Committee on Railroads was taken up, Mr. Cullom making a lengthy address on the subject. Mr. Slater offered an amendment embodying the provisions of the Reagan bill.....In the provisions of the Reagan bill.....In the consumed with a discussion of the inter-State commerce bill. Mr. Barksdale offered an amendment pro-viding that the furnishing of separate ac-commodations with equal facilities and equal comforts at the same charges shall not be considered a discrimination. Agreed to by a vote of 131 to 124. After some furtuer debate Mr. Reagan demanded the previous question, but the Speaker ruled against him, as the order of the House had been that the bill should be considered in committee of the

In the Senate on the 19th, a communication was read from the New York Produce Exchange, urging immediate and definite action on the Spanish treaty. Mr. George spoke apon the inter-State commerce bill. Mr. Hale reported that the conference committees on the naval bill were unable to agree. and the motion to insist on the Senate amend-ments was agreed to. Mr. Vest modified his resolution in reference to the proposed Nicaragua canal surveying expedition, the modification declaring it not ex-pedient to send out such an expedition. pedient to send out such an expedition....In the House a bill was passed authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at Rock Island, Ill. The inter-State commerce bill was the principal business before the House. An amendment prohibiting the issuing of free passes was lost. Mr. Hewitt (of New York) moved strike out the clause prohibiting pool g. There was a long debate, in which sec tional business interests were discussed. Mr. Hewitt's amendment was lost. Mr. Bianchard introduced a resolution in reference to the treaty-making power, especially in resiprocity treaties, providing that all in reciprocity treaties, providing that all such must be agreed to by Congress instead of the President with the aid of the Senate.

### CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

In the Senate on the 20th Mr. Vest called up his resolution objecting to the sending of a surveying expedition to Nicaagua, which was considered in secret leg-ALPHONSE MICHEAUX, who killed Mat- islative session. The house resolution proline Sager at Baltimore, Md., and then viding for the holiday adjournment was taken up. Objection was made to taking recess until some further provision was made for the naval service. Mr. Hale explained the attitude of the House in insisting apon its bill, and during the debate that follwed both he and others passed criticisms upon the lower body, to which Mr. McPherson strongly objected. The Senate finally agreed, by a vote of 25 to 8, not to take a holiday recess. No quorum voting, the Senate adjourned until Monday ...... In the House the consideration of the inter-State commerce bill was resumed. A motion to strike out the clause' prohibiting railroads charging more for a shorter than a longer distance was lost. Further action on the bill was prevented for the want of a quorum. The House insisted on its disagreements to the Serate amendments to the naval bill, and a further condjourning three days at a time. MIGUEL GARCIA was hanged at Pueblo,

ference was ordered. Mr. Randall offered a bill to make temporary provision for the navy, which was passed without division. An arrangemement was made whereby a practical holiday recess will be taken by Col., on the 20th, for the murder of Dennis Wilkes on a ranche near Las Animas.

CHARLEY Ross has again been found, this time in the person of a fifteen yearold boy at Rochester. Pa. REV. OREGON SMITH, a Baptist clergynan, was found insensible on the highway between Whittingham and Brattleboro, mands for stock. His losses are princi-Vt., on the 20th. He had started for the former place on foot, where he expected

to preach the next day, and was overcome by the extreme cold. His recovery is doubtful. Orphan Asylum fire continues to be increased as the work in the ruins progresses. There are still a large number of chil-

dren unaccounted for. GRANNY DEGAN, aged ninety years, was lived at Port Jervis, N. Y., on the 20th.

origin. A NUMBER of small Post-offices in the vicinity of Cincinnati, O., have been vic- of \$2,000. timized recently by raised postal notes, They were of the old pattern. The later de-

sign renders the operation impossible. THE Matoasa Manufacturing Company's cotton factory at Petersburg, Va., has re. E. Esteb, of Richmond, Ray County. sumed operations with a full force of hands.

MISSOURI STATE NEWS.

Henry Brown, a boy, stole \$54 out of a Ill in the saloon of Fred Hyde in St. fosph. He was arrested and lodged in

Sovernor Crittenden has declined t offer a reward for the apprehension of the parties who lynched Omaha Charley. He thinks the county authorities should attend to the business without any reward. M. Marks, an employe of the Keystone Wringer Company, in St. Joseph, was arrested a few days ago on the charge of embezzlement, the company claiming that be sold machinery and failed to account for the money. In detault of \$600 bail he was

committed to jail. Charley Collins, a St. Louis crook, was arrested in St. Joseph a few days since while in the act of going through a room in the St. James Hotel. It is said he is also wanted in Kansas City; and should the charge be of a serious nature he will be sent there for prosecution.

The fourth trial of George Grant, at Kansas City, indicted for murder in the first degree for the killing of Police Officer Pat Jones. in April, 1882, resulted in a verdict of guilty of manslaughter, fourth degree, and a sentence of two years in the Penitentiary. Grant has been twice convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to hang, but the Supreme Court interfered in both cases and granted new trials. On the other trial the jury disagreed.

The coal prospectors at St. Joseph think they have struck the des.red article. Rev. H. D. Jardine, an Episcopal minis. ter of Kansas City, has filed a \$25,000 damage suit against the Times of that city.

charging defamation of character. Mr. Frank Hynes, of West Plains, has been appointed to represent Missouri at the New Orleans Exposition.

Fred Spilker, the saloon-keeper, who killed his partner, Kornhardt, in St. Louis, was convicted of manslaughter in the fourth degree and given two years in the Penitentiary.

Governor Crittenden pardoned Robert Trimm, sent up for twenty years from Newton County for murder in the second degree. The convict was an inmate of the bospital.

Fire at Higginsville, Lafayette County, a few days ago, destroyed the Arcade Hotel and saloon, the property of Schultz & Co. Both buildings were completely destroyed. Many of the effects were saved. The insurance about covers the loss. Governor Crittenden has issued his proc-

lamation off ring a reward of \$100 for the capture and conviction of Clifton Wade, was shot and killed Robert Cummings in Monroe County in 1883. The Governor recently appointed Frederick Wugener Presiding Justice of the

County Court of Warren County, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation or Wugener himself, which was tendered the Governor and accepted the day pre-J. A. Carroll's grocery store and residence at Sedalia, was totally destroyed by

fire a few nights ago. Loss, about \$3,000; insured for \$300. J. S. Truex was badly turned while endeavoring to rescue Carroll's children from the burning building. The Governor has remitted the fine of \$500 assessed Callaghan McCarty by the Criminal Court of St. Louis for man-The Governor has granted a full pardon

to Harry Williams, colored, who was convicted of manslaughter in the third degree at the December term, 1884, of the Cole County Circuit Court and sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the County Jail. Williams killed a man named Henry Relke under great provocation at Centertown in June, 1883, by striking him over the head with a piece of scantling. W. S. Meredith, of Knox City, Knox

County, Mo., was in St. Joseph a few days ago in search of his wife, who left home on the 11th inst. ostensibly to visit her father near Edina. On the 15th inst. Mr. Meredith received a postal card from her mailed on the Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs train, saying that she left him for good in company with her brother-in-law, Emer Porter. Meredith started on the trail and discovered that Mrs. M. and her little son, three years old, passed through St. Joseph on the night of the 12th inst. The d serted husband says he will spend all he is worth to recover the child, but if the wife desires a separation he will offer no objection.

The three-story frame residence of Rev. Dr. Henry Bullard, pastor of the Westm nster Presbyter.an Courch at St. Joseph was consumed by fire, a few nights ago, as were nearly all the household goods and a valuable library. By the breaking of a ladder, two of the firemen were precipitated to the ground, twenty -five feet distant, sustaining severe injuries. The night being bitter cold, the the little cottage of the unfortunate fire nen were greatly retarded in their mechanic the week following, offering work, and for a time it looked as if the ad- as an excuse the oft-used and worn-out ja ant buildings would succumb. The house cost about \$5,000, and was nearly new. Tae doctor's library was one of the largest | fessed that for money's sake he had

and most complete in the city. General B. M. Prentice, who commanded the Sixth Divison of the Army of the Tennessee, has just returned to his home in Bethany, rom a visit to the battle-field of Shiloh, where, in company with a number | cuirass for the pleadings of honor, and of engineers, artists and examining officors, he spent several woeks reviewing the everywhere when some little indulsc.nes of the most desperate open-field tight of the rebellion. The scene is being transferred to canvas on the same mag-

nificent scale of the battle of Gettysburg. A man named O. J. Beam was arrested ago on authority of a telegram from a de- I need the money, but because I love to tective in pursuit. The prisoner was en | see how much ruin my demands will route West and was charged with forgery, said to have been committed in Avon, Ill. He claimed that his name was J. O. Henderson, and pretended not to know what he was wanted for. His identity was established beyond doubt.

Mississippi County is full of corn, but the farmers do not desire to sell at the present price if they can help it.

Water has come in earnest. Hog cholera is raging in the neighborhood of Lexington, and to such an extent that Mr. H. Clinton Syndor, an extensive swin; breeder, is out in a card stating that so many of his herd have died that he is wholly unable to fill depally among his Poland China hogs, and

a mount to nearly \$1,200 in value. The Governor has appointed the followias County Superintendents of Public Schools to fill vacancies. Albert O. Allen THE number of victims of the Brooklyn New Madrid County, vice Henry C. Riley, resigned. J. N. Beckner, Laclede County, vice J. K. Beckner, resigned.

M ssouri has a fine representation at the New Orleans Exposition. Information was received in St. Joseph a

burned to death in a shanty in which she few days ago that a Jewish peddler named may be roughly computed at the pres-E. Fist, who resided there, was killed by THE Hoyle & Jones Manufacturing Com- being run over by a train at Salem, Neb. Mr. Frederick H. Nash has detected pany's shops at Martin's Ferry, Pa., He was riding horseback and attempted to more than 6,000 above 80 years old, and burned on the 20th. Loss, \$20,000. The cross the track ahead of a train, but was fire is thought to have been of incendiary caught and horribly mangled. On his pertownships. Of the 6,000 there are 651 son was found a considerable sum of more than 90, and 120 more than 100 money and notes and accounts to the value | years old .- N. Y. Herald.

> ing additional delegates to represent this State at the New Orleans Exposition: Luther T. Woods, of St. Louis; Rudolph St. Joseph is suffering from depredations of thieves and burglars.

The Governor has appointed the follow-

STATE SUPREME COURT.

Important Decision On the Subject

County Courts Defined. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., December 15. In the Supreme Court this morning an pinion of considerable importance was filed by Commissioner Martin in the case of the

opinion of considerable importance was most by Commissioner Martin in the case of the State vs. Evans.

The defendant was indicted by the Grand Jury of Cass County for the offense of selling liquor as a dram-snop keeper without a license. At the trial he admitted the charge contained in the indictment, but offered in evidence a license issued to him as dramshop keeper by the County Court of Cass County, covering the time of the admitted sales. This license was properly authenticated under the seal of the County Clerk, and after reciting the fact that defendant had filed an application to keep a dramshop at his stand in the city of Harrisonville, had paid the lice se tax and filed a bond which had been approved, purporting to authorize him to keep a dram-shop at his said stand for the term of six months.

The defendant next submitted in evidence the order of the County Court granting said license, in which it is recited that a dramshop license had been granted to defendant the city of the City of shop license had been granted to defendant at his stand in block 6, lot 16, in the City of Harrisonville, upon a petition hereto ore filed; that after examining said petition the Court find that a majority of the assessed tax-payers of both city and block have signed said petition, and that detendant is of good character. The Court orders that a dramshop license be issued for six months, etc. The State then, against the objection of de-fendant, submitted in evidence the petition of defendant for a dram-shop license, the tax books of Harrisonville and one witness which, it was claimed, tended to prove tha the petition upon which the license was granted did not contain a majority of the assessed tax-paying citizens of Harrisoaville. The defendant then produced witnesses, whose testimony tended to prove that the County Court before granting license on the petition, examined said petition and tax-books and hear evidence concerning the

petition, examined said petition and tax-books, and hear: evidence concerning the legality of the petition and came to the con-clusion that said petition contained the requisite majority of petitioners to justify the issning of a license. The Court then re-fused an instruction asked by the defendant to the effect that, under all the evidence, it was the duty of the jury to acquit him. At the instance of the State the Court in-structed the jury to find the defendant guilty if they believed from the evidence that the license read in evidence was issued without being petitioned for by a majority of the being petitioned for by a majority of the assessed tax-paying citizens of Harrison-ville, as shown by the assessment read in evidence. Thereupon the jury returned into court a verdict of guilty and assessed a fine of \$40 against the defendant, from which this

appeal is prosecuted.

JURISDICTION OF COUNTY COURTS.

Exclusive jurisdiction on the subject of issuing licens s for the sale of liquor has been conferred upon the County Court. Section 5438, as amended in the session acts of 1883 reads as follows: "Applications for a licens as a dram-shop keeper shall be made it writing to the County Court, and shall state, specifically, where the dram-shop is to be kept, and if the Court shall be of the opinion that the applicant is a person of good character, the Court may grant a license for six months; provided, however, that if the Court shall be of the opinion that the applicant is a person of good that the applicant is a person of good that the applicant is a person of good character, and the petition required in Section 5442 of this chapter contains the proper names subscribed thereto of two-thirds o the assessed tax-paying citizens, as shown by the last previous annual assessment of the city, incorporated town or municipal township, where such dram-shop is to be kept, then the Court shall grant such license." (Session Acts 1883, p. 87.)
Section 5442, as amended in 1883, declares
that "It shall not be lawful for any County Court to grant a license to keep a dram-shop in any city containing less than 2,500 inhab-itants, or any incorporated town or munici-pal township until a majority both of the as-

pai township until a majority both of the as-sessed and tax-paying citizens therein, and in the block or square in which the dram-shop is to be kept, shall sign a petition ask-ing for such license to keep a dram-shop therein. It thus seems that the exclusive power of exercise of such power they act in obedience to their opinion and judgment. It is for them to say whether or not the applicant is a perto say whether or not the applicant is a per-son of good character, and whether or not the preliminary p tition is signed by a ma-

and square wherein the dram-shop is to be The counsel for defendant have submitted an able and exhaustive brief in support of the position, that, after the County Court had reached a conclusion, as expressed in its order and judgment, such order or judgment is binding and conclusive until reversed on appeal, or overthrown in some proceeding directly attacking it, and that it could not be impeached in any collateral proceeding like the me before us.

The principle of law implied in this position

has our unqualified assent; and it is unnecessary for us to do anything more to add this expression to the many previous decisions of expression to the many previous decisions of this court announcing the same result. [State ex rel. vs. Weatherby, 15 Mo., 17; Jeffries vs. Wright, 51 Mo., 220; Johnson vs. Beasley 65 Mo., 250; Enniss vs. Gray, 66 Mo., 614; Fulker-son vs. Davenport, 70 Mo., 546; Scott vs. Crews, 72 Mo., 263; Gray vs. Bowles, 74 Mo., 423; Henry vs. McKerlie, 78 Mo., 416; Raly vs. Givens, 79 Mo.] From this it follows that the Court below erred in admitting testimony for the purerred in admitting testimony for the pur-pose of proving that the County Court was in error when it adjudged that the dewas in error when it adjudged that the de-fendant had complied with the law and was entitled to a license. It is possible that the County Court erred in its judgment and order, but such errors can not be re-viewed by the Circuit Court in a collateral Upon the evidence in the record the de-

#### Court should have so instructed. Accordingly, the judgment is reversed and the defendant discharged. All concur. ALEXANDER MARTIN.

Business is Business. How often do we hear the above in answer to an appeal for extension; how often the cringing hypocrite will pray for the forgiveness of trespasses or Sunday and foreclose the mortgage or saying that "business is business." That immortal bard, Shakspeare, con looked on truth askance and strangely, and this, not from waywardness, or wantonness, or heat of blood, but in the way of business. This has become a shield for all abominations, a common unfortunate bread-winners meet this gence is craved. This "Business is Business" business has become the most loathsome saving in our language, and speed the day when Shylock will cease to say to his debtor: "The pound of at Seligman, Barry County, a few days | flesh or payment of my bond, not that bring." This is the substance of the thought anyway; but do we not, pray, prostitute this country's industries. commerce and mercantile resources by attaching to the contemptible, nefarious business of the unlawful exercise of money power, and sneak out of what you know to be a disgraceful act by quoting "Business is Business." -- Mid-land Industrial Gazette.

> -The Mason cotton picker is said to he an entire success. Commissioners appointed on behalf of the New Orleans Exposition have followed the machine in the field, and record their official opinion that one picker, carefully driven, drawn by one mule, and followed by three gleaners, will do the work of forty pairs of human hands. The flying metallic fingers pluck only the full-blown cotton. The plants are uninjured. The fiber thus plucked is automatically bagged .- New York

-The population of Connecticut by the census of 1850 was 622,700, and ent time at 650,000. In this number

-The members of the New York police force who have served over five years are to wear service stripes on their sleeves, with an additional stripe for each additional five years' term. This is one of General Porter's innovations .- N. Y. Star.

THE SUGAR GROWERS.

dings of the Seventh Annual Cor ion of the National Sugar Growers

St. Louis, Mo., December 18. The seventh annual meeting of the Naional Sugar Growers' Convention was opened yesterday morning in the board-room at the Polytechnic. Colonel N. J. Colman, President of the Association, was in the chair. Mr. F. K. Gillespie, of Edwardsville,

acted as Recording Secretary. The members present were: O. S. Powell, River Falls, Wis.; A. J. Decker, Fond du Lac, Wis.; M. Day, Jr., Buffalo, N. Y.; E. W. Deming, Lafayette, Ind.; B. Bonas, Coulterville, lil.; Wm. Cobb, Whitehall, Ill.; S. G. Sturland Quarry, la.; W. F. McQuade, Swanwick, Ill.; J. H. Wilde, Washington, Ia.; Jas. Colgate. Stendal, Ind.; A. S. Folger, Washington, Ia.; T. J. Cross, Shiloh Hill, Ill.; J. J. Baldwin, Neoga, Ill.; John Lowe, Johnsonville, Ill.; Prof. M. A. Scovell, Champaign, Ill.; J. T. Kenower, Bolivar, Mo.; John H. Longurar, St. Louis; Chas. Rauch, Virden, Ill.; Wm. C. Schwarz, Edwardsville, Ill.; C. M. Schwarz, Edwardsville, Ill.; H. L. Mallory, Abilene, Kans., and C. W. Belcher, St. Louis.

In his opening address the President alfuded to the importance of the sugar-growing industry of America and the prospects for the further development of the sorghum branch of that industry. America, he said, was able to produce its own sugar, perhaps not immediately, but in the near future. Sugar growing, like grain growing, fruit growing and stock growing, was a branch of agriculture. The Southern cane flourished in the Gulf States. Sorghum succeeded well all over the country, but in some latitudes better than others. It was but a few years ago that factories were established for the manufacture of sugar out of sorghum. It was claimed that sugar could not successfully be made from the plant. A few enterprising men embarked in the business, and sugar had been made-and the best of sugar, too, in every instance when it was the object

Early in their career they made sugar profitably. With increased experiences the way would have opened to them to increased profits, and the Northern sugar industry would have soon been put on a secure foundation. As though the recent great fall in prices was not in itself a sufficient calamity to American sugar interests, it was now proposed to form a sort of reciprocity treaty with Spain, and to open the ports of Cuba and Porto Rico to America and admit sugar grown on those islands free of duty. It that treaty were ratified the United States Government would lose \$50,000,000 of duty Government would lose \$50,000,0.0 of duty collected on sugar, and still the price of sugar would not be lessened, as the Spanish planters would sell no lower than just to shade the price of sugar in other markets. The \$50,000,000, too, would have to be collected from duties imposed on other convendities. from duties imposed on other commodities. The Spanish planters would therefore derive all the benefit and the American consumers would be no better off. The American sugar industry would be sacrificed to build up the

industry would be sacrificed to be interests of the Spanish planters.

What was now needed among sorghumgrowers was greater economy in management until a period of better prices for sugar prevailed. Prices could not long remain as low as they were at present. In conclusion he assured the Convention that there was a bright feture for the sorghum industry, and bright future for the sorghum industry, and bright future for the sorghum industry, and urged the members to continue its cultivation, as before long they would receive a fair recompense for their outlay and labor.

Among the correspondence was a letter from Mr. II. W. Wiley, Chief Chemist of the United States Agricultural Department at Washington. It was dated from New Orleans, December 14th, and was as follows: "I sent Washington. It was dated from New Orleans,
December 14th, and was as follows: "I sent
you yesterday a box of candles made from
sorghum. They are samples of confectionery
which the Department has on exhibition at
the World's Fair here. I desire you to present these sweets to the Cane-growers' Convention with my compliments, and hope
that all the members will eat and be happy."
There was a discussion as to the advisability of publishing an official report of the
proceedings of the Convention. Ultimately
the matter was referred to a committee, who recommended that an official report be pub-lished. The Convention adopted the com-

REPORTS FROM STATES. Mr. A. J. Decker, of Iowa, reported that 300,000 gallons of sirup had been raised in that State during the scason, and also gave the Convention some interesting information with regard to an improved process for dealing with the semi-syrup.

Mr. Folger, of Iowa, exhibited a working model of the machinery used in the new process, and gave further information with regard to it.

Mr. Powell, for Wisconsin and Minnesota, reported that in his immediate neighborhood

Mr. Powell, for Wisconsin and Minnesota, reported that in his immediate neighborhood the yield of syrup had been about 150 gallons per acre. Farmers who were raising cane had recouped their losses in the previous disastr us season, and in the coming year intend to largely extend the area on their farms devoted to cane-growing.

Mr. E. W. Deeming, of Lafayette, Ind., respected that cane-growers in his neighbor-Mr. E. W. Deeming, of Larayette, Ind., Feported that cane-growers in his neighborhood had averaged from nine to sixteen tons
per acre, yielding syrup to the amount of
14.8 gallons per ton.
Mr. J. J. Baldwin, of Cumberland County,
Illinois, said the yield in his district had been
satisfactory. He had a home market for all
his produce at the rate of forty cents per gallon. He had made a good return out of his
cane crop.

Mr. Charles Rauch, of Virdin, Ill., reported that fifty acres of cane on his farm had yielded 6,000 gallons of syrup, which he had sold at the rate of forty cents per gallon.

Prof. Scovell reported that in Kansas the cane grown had not been as good as it was in the previous year. The market had also been indifferent and prices very low. Syrup had sold as low as fifteen cents per gallon, as compared with twenty-five and forty cents in

METHODS OF PLANTING. The various methods of planting and cultivating cane were discussed. The members of the Convention were generally in favor of planting the seed dry instead of sprouting it previous to planting. A number of suggestions were also made as to hoeing and weed-

Messrs. G. C. W. Belcher, of Missouri, Mr. O. S. Powell. of Wisconsin, and Prof. Scovell, of Illinois, were named by the Chairman as of the Committee on Resolutions, and Messrs. E. W. Deemin, of Indiana, G. C. W. Decker, of Wisconsin, and S. G. Shirland, of Iowa, of the Committee on Samples. The Chairman asked could any member The Chairman asked count any member give particulars regarding the bounties paid on the production of sugar and syrup by the State of New of New Jersey. Mr. Belcher, of St. Louis, replied that the New Jersey Legislature paid bounties at the rate of one cent per pound on all sugar manufactured and one dollar per ton on the cane used.

The Chairman read a letter from Prof. W. one dollar per ton on the cane used.

The Chairman read a letter from Prof. W.

A. Henry, of the University of Wisconsin, in which Mr. Henry stated, "We are now doing but little, experimentally, in this (sugar) line of work, and there is not much hope of Wisconsin becoming a sugar State in the near future. The problem is left with the States to the south of us. We are all watching these with deep interest. Sorghum for syrup—and a good syrup, too—is being grown with us as much as ever. We have had an excellent \$60.00."

A paper on "Air Evaporation of Saccharine Liquids," written by Mr. A. A. Denton, of Bayaria, Kan., was read by Mr. Gillespie, the Bayaria, Kan., was read by Mr. Gillespie, the Convention Secretary.

Mr. Belcher asked the members of the Convention to give information with regard to the seed product of the sugar cane and as to how far the value of the seed covered the cost of cultivation and harvesting, and a number of the members responded to the request. Their answers were to the effect that the yield of seed averaged about thirty bushels per acre. It was cheaply harvested, and, after being stacked until fate in the fall, was threshed like wheat or corn. It was valwas threshed like wheat or corn. It was val-nable as food for hogs and chickens, its fat-tening qualities being considered to be

equally as good as corn.
The Convention adjourned until Thursday SECOND DAY. St. Louis, Mo., December 19. Business commenced with the reading of a

number of letters. Among them was an important communication from Prof. H. W. Wiley, Chief Chemist at Washington. It was dated Fresno, California, December 5th. In it Prof. Wiley, after expressing his regret at not being able to attend the Convention, said: "The sugar interest is now passing through a dangerous cris s, and only the most careful deliberation can save it from a fatal result. The dangers which threaten the sugar industry of this country are two-fold, viz: From within and without. The tendency to enter into reciprocity treaties with sugar-producing countries, which now seems to be in the ascendant, is an effort at suicide. There is no other agricultural pursuit that has the need of protection which the sugar in-dustry has. Now, when it feels the want of dustry has. Now, when it feels the want of it more than it aver did, it is proposed to take it away. Already for nearly seven years the sugar of the Sandwich Islands has been coming into this country free of duty. During this time the total importation has amounted to nearly 350 000 tons. If this sugar had paid duty at the same rate as that from other sources it would have amounted to \$20,000,000. This vast sum, however, has not been saved to the sugar consumers of the Pacific coast. As a result of this treaty, the price of sugar in California has not been lowered at all, and the sugar eaters of the United States have presented to the people engaged in the sugar business in the Sandwich Islands \$20,000,000. A similar treaty

to gigantic proportions. The people of the old world have not yet learned to eat sugar. With the exception of the English, they do not consume half as much per head as we do. The result is that they—the Germans, especially—make large quantities of sugar for exportation. This has gone largely to England. As a consequence, England has taken less and less of tropical sugar, and the surplus thus produed has found its way to America. Thus our markets have been overstocked with foreign sugar, producing a glus and sending prices down to an unprecedentedly low figure.

"Against all these adverse circumstances the manufacturer of sorghum sugar has not been able to successfully struggle. Neverbefore since sugar was made from sorghum has its prospects been so gloomy as now. You are its friends. If now you are disconsaged and give up the fight, many years will elapse before it gets on its feet again. In the midst of discouragement the plucky farmer will seek out the cause of the difficulties and the means of their removal. Therefore, at this great distance, I would say to you there is yet hope and a great future for sorghum and the sugar industry of this country. I desire to express the hope that your meeting may be pleasant and profitable, and that another season may see our favorite industry removed from the troubles that now surround it."

There was an animated discussion as to the best varieties of seed, and as to their adaptability for various classes of solls. The outcome was the appointment of a Permanent Committee on cane seed nomenciature. During the discussion it was stated that there were now known to growers sixty-five different varieties of cane seed. The President named Messrs. C. M. Schawarz, of Edmitted in the cause of the seed.

different varieties of cane seed. The President named Messrs. C. M. Schawarz, of Edwardsville, Ill.; W. P. Clement, of Sterling, Kan., and E. Deeming, of Lafayette, as of the Committee.

MARKETING OF SYRUP.

the Committee.

MARKETING OF SYRUP.

The marketing of syrup was next discussed. The large manufacturers stated that they had had considerable difficulty in finding a profitable market for large consignments. On the other hand, the farmers who manufacture the syrup agreed that there was no trouble in finding a local retail market for this product, and at good prices, too, when the quality of the syrup became known.

Mr. Belcher proposed that the Chairman, Treasurer and Secretary be appointed as a committee to superintend the publication of the Convention's proceedings. The motion was seconded by Mr. Baldwin, of Illinois, and agreed to by the Convention.

Mr. E. M. Deeming, of Indiana, proposed a resolution setting forth the interest of the Sugar-growers' Association and all other agricultural associations in the appointment of Commissioner of Agriculture, and further setting forth that the Association took pleasure in presenting the name of Governor Norman J. Colman, for several years its President, not only on account of the deep interest he had manifested in the National sugar industry, but likewise because he had ever manifested the same interest in the development of every branch of agriculture, horticulture, and the importation, breeding and rearing of domestic animals.

Other speakers strongly supported the resolution, and urged that a man from the West ought to be appointed to the office.

The President had withdrawn from the chair during the discussion. Mr. Gillespie put the motion, which was adopted with enthusiasm. It was carried, and it was decided that the Secretary of the association be instructed to present a copy of the resolution to Grover Cleveland, President-elect of the United States, and to ask from him a favorable consideration.

to Grover Cleveland, President-elect of the United States, and to ask from him a favorable consideration.

The President thanked the Convention for the resolution they had passed. If he had the good fortune to be appointed to the office of Commissioner of Agriculture, he hoped the confidence they had shown in him would not be forfeited. ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Convention then proceeded to the election of officers: Colonel Norman J. Colman was again unanimously elected President of the Association. Mr. F. K. Gillespie, of Edwardsville, was re-elected as Secretary, and Mr. E. W. Deeming, of Indianas Treasurer. Messrs. G. C. W. Belcher, of St. Louis; Edward J. Gay, of Louislana; A. J. Decker, of Iowa; George W. Gere, of Champaign, Ill., and W. P. Clement, of Sterling, kan., were named by the President as the Executive Committee.

The President announced that he had received a communication from the Louislana Sugar-Planters' Association, inviting the members of the Sugar-growers' Association who visited the New Orleans Exposition to make themselves "at home" at their head-quarters, and intimating that a committee had been deputed to receive them on their arrival in the Crescent City. ELECTION OF OFFICERS

In their report the Committee on Samples called attention to the vinegar made from the skimmings taken in the process of syrup-making, and insisted that the vinegar so pro-duced was equal, and by many persons con-sidered superior, to cider vinegar. The skim-mings were wasted by many sorghum growers, but in these present times of close mar-gins in the syrup business should be utilized either as a base for vinegar, a fertilizer, or as food for hogs. The report was adopted by the Convention.

This concluded the actual business of the Convention. A number of short speeches were afterward made.

The Convention then adjourned. THE BROOKLYN HOLOCAUST.

The Calamity More Direful in Its Results

Than at First Reported-Fifteen Bodies Recovered and More Missing. BROOKLYN, N. Y., December 20. The search for bodies among the ruins oft he burned St. John's Orphan Asylum is still being pushed vigorously despite the intensely cold weather, which necessitates the frequent changing of the men engaged in the work. A portion of the building was saved, and the loss will not be as heavy as at first reported. The loss of life, however, is larger than was supposed by those connected with the institution. Up to six o'clock last night the bones and mutilated remains of thirteen persons had been taken out. This raises the total

number of lives lost as far as known to be fifteen. There are yet 122 boys not accounted for, but it is believed that nearly all of these have wandered away from the neighborhood and are safe. Nearly all of the bodies found were in that part of the building in which the dormitory was situated, and as at least thirty of the occupants of that room were too ill to leave their beds, it is probable that others will be discovered. The remains were all taken to the sewing-room in that part of the building saved, where they now lie. Coroner Hess impancled a jury yesterday afternoon, but adjourned the inquest until to-day.

# IT WAS MURDER.

A Singular Method of Meting Out Justice to a Murderer in the Old Dominion RONCEVERT, VA., December 19. On the south side of Greenbrier River,

two miles from this place, in a miserable hut having but one room, lived Andrew Massey, his son John, aged twelve, and his niece, aged seven years. Massey was in the habit of leaving the children for days while he wandered about drinking and stealing. The boy, too, is a confirmed drunkard. On December 5th Massey left his but for several days. On his return he found the girl lying dead in the bed, covered with blood, and the boy missing. Massey came to town and told 'Squire Jackson of his discovery. Meantime the boy had come to town and was preparing to leave the place when he was arrested. Squire Jackson Imr ed to visited the hovel, where it was found that the body was pierced by two bullets.
The boy admitted he had killed his consin but said it was accidental. A verdict of accidental killing was accordingly dered. The fact that there were two let wounds now indicates that it was a case of murder, and the boy has been arrested on the charge of theft in order to put him in a reformatory. Some one has